

Kentucky



Gazette.

D. BRADFORD Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD.
[Publisher of the Laws of the U.S.,]

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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indeed 'beautiful,' and such as any of our
own poets might well be proud of."

Edinburgh Review.

LINES

ON PASSING THE GRAVE OF MY SISTER.
By FLINT.

On yonder shore, on yonder shore,
Now verdant with the depth of shade,
Beneath the white arched sycamore,
There is a little infant laid,
Forgive this tear—a brother weeps—
'Tis there the faded flower sleeps.

She sleeps alone, she sleeps alone,
And summer's fays for her wave;
And sighing winds at autumn moan
Around the little stranger's grave,
As though they mourned at the fate
Of one so lone and desolate.

In sounds that seem Sorrow's own,
Their funeral dirges faintly creep;
Then deepening in our organ tones,
In all their solemn audience sweep,
And pour, unheard, along the wild,
Their secret anthem o'er a child.

She came, and passed. Can I forget,
How we whose hearts had mailed her birth,
 Ere three autumnal suns had set,
Consigned her to her mother Earth!
Jays and their immortals passed away;
But griefs are deeper plunged than they.

We laid her in her narrow cells,
We heaped the soft mould on her breast,
And parting tears, like rain-traps, fell
Upon her lonely place of rest.
My angels go ad—nay, they lies
Her slumbers in the wilderness.

She sleeps alone, she sleeps alone,
For all is heard, on yonder shore,
The sweeping flood, with foaming moon,
At evening lifts its solemn roar.
As, in one broad, eternal tide,
The rolling waters onward glide.

There is no marble monument,
There is no stone with gravache,
To tell of love and virtue bright,
In our almost too good to die,
We need no such useless trace,
To point us to her resting place.

She sleeps alone, she sleeps alone;
But midst the tears and April showers,
The genius of the Wild hath shown
His germs of fruit, his fairest flowers,
And cast his robe of vernal bloom,
In guardian fondness o'er the tomb.

She sleeps alone, she sleeps alone,
But early is her grave-turf dressed,
And still the summer vines are thrown,
To annual wreaths across her breast,
And still the sighing autumn grieves,
And shows the hallowed spot with leaves.

The following article from the Philadelphia Herald is well timed, and may be turned to useful account by those who desire to pursue economy during the prevalence of the high prices of provisions:

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Winter is upon us, and although we think that in Philadelphia, such is the excellence of our benevolent institutions as little actual distress may be found as in any city in the Union, still here may be found the famished widow and the unfed orphan. It is the duty of those who have wherewithal to give to bestow the helping hand to those who have been stricken in the providence of God. We desire to see the Poor Societies most liberally sustained for the coming winter.

In connection with this object, we have thought that the following synopsis of facts relative to nutritious and un-nutritious food, may be of interest. One pound of good white beans contain more nutritious matter, and will do more to strengthen the body than three pounds of beef steak,—the difference in price is about 37 cts—the beef costs about 12 cents per pound, and the beans but six cts. So of a loaf of home made bread, which has as much nutritive as a leg of mutton, or a barrel of potatoes, which do more to nourish the body than two barrels of pork. These are great matters for poor people, however indifferent the rich and luxurious may be to them. They are also matters of some importance, connected with one's health, and therefore deserve a two-fold consideration. In connection with them, we publish the following interesting facts, which, with many like them,

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1838.

No. 48 Vol. 53

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may be found in the recent publication upon the economy of matter for human subsistence:—100 pounds of Wheat contains 85 pounds nutritious matter; 100 do Rice do; 100 do Barley 83 do; 100 do Beans 89 to 90 do; 100 Peas, 93 do; 100 do Lentils 91 do; 100 do Meat, (average) 35 do; 100 do Potatoes, 25 do; 100 do Beets, 14 do; 100 do Carrots 10 do; 100 do Cabbages, 7 do; 100 do Greens, 6 do; 100 do Turnips, 4 do.

The Countess of Westmoreland.—The arrival of this lady at New York, is thus noticed by the Commercial Advertiser of that city: The Countess of Westmoreland, with her suite, have taken apartments in the Carlton house. Her husband, John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland and Baron Burghersh, is a nobleman of great age. He was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland some fifty years ago. He was appointed Lord Privy Seal in 1797, and resigned in 1806, but was again appointed to the same place in 1807, and continued to hold the same until 1827. His Lordship is nearly ninety years of age, and although for several years blind, he takes exercise on horse back daily. The Countess, who is the sister of the Viscountess Melville, is the second wife, having been married to the Earl in 1800. The Earl has large possessions in Prince Edward's Island, and being on a visit thither, her ladyship has touched at New York. It is probable that she may remain during the winter, occupying the apartments at Carlton which were prepared for the Countess of Darham.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP GREAT WESTERN.—NINETEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam packet GREAT WESTERN, Lieutenant Hoskyns, arrived at New York on Thursday morning, bringing London papers to the evening of 26th and Liverpool to the 27th, nineteen days later than before received. We make the annexed extracts from the several New York papers before us.

The Great Western had a very boisterous passage, and at one time the storm was so violent that she was obliged to stay to for six hours. Her outward passage was made in twelve days and ten hours.

The steam packet Liverpool sailed from Liverpool on the 20th October, agreeably to announcement. Her non arrival creates some uneasiness in New York, but the presumption is that her supply of coal proved deficient, and that, finding this to be the case she either steered for some nearer port, or is making the best of her way to New York with no other propelling power than her sails.

The Liverpool was seen on the 21st at 8 A. M. with her engine stopped, and blowing off her steam. She was seen again on the same morning at 11 A. M.—Tuscar bearing W. N. W. distant about nine miles, going at between nine and 10 knots per hour, against a strong head wind and sea.

A Liverpool paper says:—

The letters sent out by her loaded a cart, and were contained in immense canvas bags, some of them so heavy that one man could with difficulty carry them. The packages of newspapers and parcels were also numerous.

There were fifty one passengers (exclusive of servants and children). Among them were the following:—J. Van Buren, Esq. son of the President; Rev. F. Macrin and family; Messrs. R. Jones, W. Barber, Jm. H. A. Vandamme, W. D. Smith, and servant, Orford Jennings, Isaac Page, Brown, H. Norris, W. Murie, Hoppe, John Henry, Limb, Williams, Richard Charles, Crowley, Atkinson, A. H. Behan and family, Montgomery, Falgoutte, Dr. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, J. H. Davies, Macintosh, Gordon, Thatcher, A. Lang, Riou, S. Homer, and Dawson.

The Liverpool had on board about 150 tons of dry goods for which the sum of £5,500 per ton was paid, 450 tons of coal and 94 tons of Mr. Williams' turf stone, or compressed fuel. Her consumption of coal is estimated at 26 cwt. per every 10 miles; and calculating upon fair average passage, she will have a surplus of 147 tons of coal reaching New York.

It was reported that a short extra session of Parliament would be immediately held, in consequence of Lord Durham's resignation, of which intelligence was brought to him by a messenger who had run over the ground to the port of Ghent; and aids, that it was wished, that such an exploration had long ago been made—news which might have evoked the question of a present neutrality.

In relation to Canada, the Sun of the evening of the 23rd remarks:—"The arrival of the Liverpool packet ship George Washington, and the London packet Wellington—was looked for with great anxiety, as it is generally expected that they will bring some important information from Canada; and, as the wind continued blowing from the westward for these three days past, we may expect to hear of the arrival of one of them to-morrow.

Despatches from the British government for Lord Durham were sent off by the steamer Liverpool—they were answered by a letter from the Foreign Office expressing satisfaction at finding the object of this camisade to be nothing more than to ascertain, by actual examination, the practicability of running the boundary line, according to the construction of the treaty of Ghent; and aids, that it was wished, that such an exploration had long ago been made—news which might have evoked the question of a present neutrality.

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The prices of American Stocks are quoted in London just as on the 7th.

Seven lives were lost in one of the salt mines at Northwich, in Cheshire, by the giving way of one of the foundations in consequence of which the engine house and all its contents were precipitated into the abyss, burying the seven men and several horses beneath the ruins.

Dr. Lushington has succeeded the late Sir John Nicoll as judge of the Admiralty court. The salary is £2500

A new commercial treaty has been entered into between Great Britain and Austria, which is spoken of as highly advantageous to the interests of British commerce, and otherwise of importance.

One of the principal provisions of the treaty places Austrian ships arriving at British ports, from ports on the Danube on the same footing, in respect to ship and cargo, as British vessels—that is to say dispensing with the British navigation

laws. Another allows the transhipment of the productions of Africa and Asia direct to British ports in Austrian vessels; English vessels being in return to carry cargoes to any Austrian port, not only from Great Britain but also from foreign countries.

The Queen was to take up her residence at Brighton on the 10th of November, and remain there until within a few days of Christmas.

This Duke of Devonshire has given up his claim to about £20,000 arrears of tithes, due to him as lay proprietor of certain parishes in Ireland.

Intelligence has been received in London, of the death of Sir Robert Grant, governor of Bombay.

The news from Spain was still unfavorable for the Queen. Pardinas, one of her generals had sustained a severe defeat from Cabriera, who had also collected an immense amount of booty with which he was slowly retreating to join the main army of the Carlists.

General Alax has been appointed minister of war. Espartero was at Logrono, making no movement Don Carlos at Ebro, and his general in chief Maroto at Estella.

Letters from Turkey bring information that the Pasha of Egypt has paid up the arrears of the tribute to the Porte, for the year 1833, and that he is preparing for the payment of 1837.

Louis Bonaparte has left Switzerland.

He passed Coblenz on the 18th, to

way to England.

These letters also say that the British and Turkish fleets had united and repaired to the entrance of the Dardanelles; and that it was fully expected that the English would pass into the Black Sea. The minister of the interior Akif Pasha, had been sharply remonstrated with for having received the Russian Ambassador at his residence.

Poland.—A letter from the frontier of Poland of the 8th instant, asserts that in Poland Lithuania, and the Prussian provinces, more than 800 citizens are either imprisoned, or under the surveillance of the police.

Russia.—A letter dated "Jassy" October 3d, states that a squadron of 17 sail, commanded by Admiral Lazaroff, had left Odessa for Circassia; in order to bring back to their winter quarters the light troops employed against the Circassians during the summer campaign.

Movements of the Spanish Carlists.—

It is feared that the Carlists will shortly recover their former ascendancy in La Mancha. In the adjoining provinces of Toledo and Avila bands of between 3,000 and 4,000 men each have lately reappeared, probably to take up their winter quarters in La Mancha. The authorities of Saragossa have arrested upwards of 300 persons as hostages, and threaten to form a revolutionary junction independent of the Government on the plan of that of 1837.

Bayonne letters of the 20th inst. state,

that it was only on the 18th that the arrival of the Princess of Beira and of the Prince of Asturias on the Spanish territory was known at Elorrio. Don Carlos was to go to meet them as far as Tolosa. On that day Gen. Maroto had his head quarters at Morentin, and his army occupied

GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1838.

The election for Senator for Fayette County will commence on Monday, and continue for three days. The candidates announced are—

CNL: THOMAS A. RUSSELL,
ROBT. WICKLIFFE, Sr. Esq.

The election for Mayor of the City of Lexington will be held in the several wards, on the first Saturday in January. Dr. CLOUD having withdrawn from the canvass, the remaining candidates are—

STEPHEN CHIPLEY,
JACOB ASHTON,
CHARLES H. WICKLIFFE,
G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.

We insert their names in the order in which we believe they were announced.

Congress and the Kentucky Legislature, will both open their sessions on Monday next. We are not so doctrinal as to say what those august assemblies ought to do, nor are we so prophetic as to say what they will do. We sincerely hope their deliberations will be for the benefit of the country, and we stand prepared to herald forth their acts.

The President of the United States has issued his Proclamation, enforcing strict neutrality upon all American citizens, in the contest now going on in Canada. The Proclamation is couched in language exceedingly strong. We regret that we have not room for its insertion. We presume that every one will approve of this course of the President. As we have before said, our feelings are upon the side of Canadian Independence, we deprecate any act by an American citizen which must involve us in war with a friendly power.

Great anxiety has been expressed at New York, and felt over the whole country, at the delay in the arrival of the steamship Liverpool, which took her departure from Liverpool on the 20th October. The Baltimore American of the 22d November, contains the following:

"A passenger who left New York yesterday morning, reports, that as he was passing along the hattery, one of the watchmen informed him that the steam ship Liverpool had arrived at 4 o'clock, A. M."

The Anti-Masonic Convention, lately held in Philadelphia, nominated Geo. Wm. Henry HARRISON, as a candidate for President, and Daniel Webster for Vice President.

The accounts from Canada are pretty conclusive, that the attempted revolution is entirely put down.

Our correspondent, L, who in our last spoke of the qualifications of Professor PARKER, has addressed a note to the editor of the Observer and Reporter, disclaiming any allusion in the article in the last Gazette, by Prof. MURRAY, who for a short time filled the Chemical Chair, but whose testimony in favor of Doctor M. as a chemist, is highly laudatory.

MILK SICKNESS.—It is stated in the Franklin Commonwealth, that Mr. John Rowe, of Fayette county, Ohio, has probably discovered the cause of Milk Sickness. Experiments are now being made to test the accuracy of the discovery. Want of room prevents our being more specific. We shall probably soon have correct information on the subject.

DELAWARE.—The member of Congress from Delaware is a decided Republican, elected by a majority of 43 votes. This is a "great victory" in a small concern. Each party claims a majority in the State Legislature, upon which will depend the election of a United States Senator, a matter deemed of considerable importance by both parties.

ARKANSAS.—Judge CROSS, the Republican candidate, has been elected, by a majority of 2,553 votes. Both branches of the Legislature are also decidedly Republican. This state was claimed by the Whigs.

MICHIGAN.—This state is also claimed by both parties. We cannot say with certainty, which has succeeded; but we are induced to believe, that the majority is in favor of the Democrats.

NEW-JERSEY.—The six minority Whig members of Congress, have received their certificates of election. We still believe with the boy marble players, that "cheating luck will never thrive";—and as these gentlemen will have to pass a different road than the Governor and Council of New Jersey, we should not be surprised, if they should be sent home with "a flea in their ears."

New-York.—The Abolition Whig Governor and Lieut. Governor, have been elected, by about 11,000 majority. The boasted number of 28 certain and probably 30 Whig majority in Congress, is reduced, by the acknowledgement of the Whig editors, to 21,—whilst the Democrats have 19—Whig majority two!!

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democratic Governor, Porter, is elected over his predecessor, Ritner, by a majority of about 10,000, yet there are several minority Whig candidates for Congress returned as elected. When they come to be tested by Congress, they will likely receive orders to march with the New Jersey delegation.

MASSACHUSETTS.—John Q. Adams is elected to Congress by a tolerable "tight squeeze." EVERETT, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority of 9,428, over Morton, the Democratic candidate. In 1837, Everett's majority was 15,900—showing a democratic gain of 42.

We copy the following distressing occurrence from the Green River Gazette, Bowling Green of the 21st.

CALAMITY.

An express from Dam No. 3, reached this place on Monday evening, bringing the contractor the unwelcome intelligence that

gence that 15 men were drowned at his works on Monday morning. About 40 men, white and black, were passing over in two boats to the point where gravel for the dam is procured, and in the middle of the river they became alarmed, and so great was the panic from the belief that they must all be drowned in passing over the dam, that the foreman in vain attempted to rally them with the poles, by which there is no doubt, but for the alarm, the hosts might have been governed, as there was not a strong current over the gravel above the dam. As the boats began to descend the stream, the hands jumped into the river, with a few exceptions, and these and the foreman righted up the boats for the descent, and passed over in safety, the lower slope of the dam being little more than a steep plain. Some swam ashore above the dam, others passed over the dam, and after the boats had made the descent, so great was the panic that some jumped off, and one was near being drowned. The foreman peremptorily commanded a negro man not to leave the boat, just as he was about getting into the water; the man jumped into the water, and seized a timber and went over in safety. Mr. McReary was here for the purpose of receiving his estimates, and left yesterday for the scene of this shocking disaster. Six white men and nine blacks were drowned.

A CARD.

To the Citizens of Lexington,

Having been called upon to become a candidate for the Mayoralty of the city, over the signature of *Vox Populi*, a voice that I respect next to *Vox Dei*, I feel that I owe it to my friends, to give my reasons for declining the honor they propose. First—I think our City Charter, in its present form, unconstitutional and impolitic, and would rather see it repealed, than to hold any office under its claimed authority. I look upon the most of the offices held under the Charter, as mere *Sic et nones*, and calculated rather to create difficulties, than to remove them. The amended charter seems to make the Mayor a *Scavenger*—then he need not be a *legal man*—so they must, forsooth, have a City Judge, and pay him to do what the Mayor cannot do—and a City Marshal—and pay him to do what the Mayor won't do—because his cognomen protects him. Upon the whole, it seems to me that our small, inland town could be governed and kept in good order, by a police much less expensive, and less oppressive, than the present. I hope, therefore, you will receive my salam, and permit me to remain your most respects,

C. W. CLOUD.

ALABAMA BANKS.—The following notice reached us in the Mobile slips of 12th instant. There appears no doubt that by the first of January next the resumption in the South West will be very general.

Whereas the several Banks in this City did, on the 16th day of October last, adopt joint resolutions to return to cash payments on the first Monday in January next, the publication of which resolutions was deferred in order to ask the co-operation of the interior banks of the State in that object. And whereas the Bank at Tuscaloosa and the Branch Bank at Montgomery have adopted resolutions to resume the payment of their notes simultaneously with the banks of this State, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Be it therefore Resolved, That public notice be given that the Banks in this City will resume the payment of their notes in specie on the first Monday of January next.

GEO. S. GAINES, President
Branch State Bank, Mobile.
PHILIP MCLOSKEY, Pres't.
Planters' and Merchant's Bank.
WM. R. HALLET, Pres't.
Bank of Mobile.

From the *Globe*.

DISHONESTY OF THE FEDS.

It is known that the Federal party not only nominated as Lieutenant Governor and presiding officer of the Senate, the most distinguished and popular Abolitionist in the State, but that the Federal merchants, although conscious that their support of him deeply affected their Southern trade, nevertheless held a great meeting of merchants, as a class and resolved as a body to support him—*to vote the ENTIRE WHIG TICKET.*

BRADISH, the Abolitionist, obtained upwards of nineteen thousand Federal votes in the city of New York, and probably one hundred and fifty thousand in the State, to encourage the crusaders against the constitutionally secured rights of our fellow-citizens in the South, and yet the dishonest party which converted the Abolition fanatical spirit into a political element by this act, and united it to their party strength as the only means of securing the victory they have achieved, now deny that the Abolitionists *voted for their ticket!!* What contempt do they manifest for the understanding of the southern people, in first making an open alliance with the Abolitionists to the face of the world making an amalgamation ticket, composed of one or two Abolitionist for the second office; a mixed man, a Bank Federal, Antisecession friend of the Abolitionists, but not exactly an Abolitionist, for the first—and then tell the South that this concerted scheme to secure the Abolition vote lost it to them, and gave it to MARCY!!

The South will remember that the Federal Bank party not only voted for Abolition in New York, but that it made the most extraordinary effort, resorted to the most enormous frauds, and committed every crime against free suffrage, to crown RITNER, the *Abolition Amason*, with the Executive power of the Keystone State of our Union.

And yet these modest, honest Federal Bank profligates pretend that they have done nothing for Abolitionism, nor Abolitionism for them!

But this amalgamation party went beyond making a close compact and alliance with the white Abolitionists in New York, as witnessed by their joint

nominations and the after confirmations by the Federal merchants' meeting in New York, and the circular emanating from the headquarters of the society of Abolitionists, invoking the whole sect to vote the "whole Whig" ticket. The Federal party in the city of New York went so far as to bring out the BLACK ABOLITIONISTS, in a grand convention, to pledge themselves to vote the whole Whig ticket. There is little doubt that the negro votes at least equalled the Federal majority in the city, and that Messrs. GRINNELL, HOFFMAN, CURTIS and MONROE are the representatives of sable constituents. We give the proceedings from a handbill, about two feet square, received by us during the election, in which the words "WHOLE WHIG TICKET" (which will be noted in the body of the appeal given below) were spread out in letters large enough to occupy a column of the *Globe*, and in a typography as black as Erebus, which would enable every negro to know, whether he could read or not) that the paper before him was the Federal negro-handbill.

ALL MEN ARE BORN FREE AND EQUAL!
TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF
THE CITY AND COUNTY OF
NEW YORK!

At a respectable and numerous meeting of the colored freeholders of this city held at Wilberforce Hall, Mr. John Fort was called to the Chair, and Wm. Johnson was appointed Secretary.

After the minutes of the previous meeting was read, Mr. Fort, the chairman, moved that the minutes be so amended as to read, "that the colored citizens of New York be earnestly requested to vote the

WHOLE WHIG TICKET"

Nominated at Masonic Hall; which, after considerable discussion, was adopted. It was then moved and adopted:

1st. That WM. H. SEWARD, having, in his letter to the committee of Abolitionists, shown himself more friendly to the abolition of all distinction, as far as regards COLOR, than the candidates of the Democratic party, we agree to make the Mayor a *Scavenger*—then he need not be a *legal man*—so they must, forsooth, have a City Judge, and pay him to do what the Mayor cannot do—and a City Marshal—and pay him to do what the Mayor won't do—because his cognomen protects him. Upon the whole, it seems to me that our small, inland town could be governed and kept in good order, by a police much less expensive, and less oppressive, than the present. I hope, therefore, you will receive my salam, and permit me to remain your most respects,

C. W. CLOUD.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From the *Ogdensburg Times & Advertiser*, November 13th.

After six o'clock last evening, things remained very quiet through the night. There were however some report of cannon during the evenings at long intervals.

During the evening the *TELEGRAPH* came in, bringing some U. S. troops with Marshals, &c.—They took possession of the United States.

Our citizens held a meeting during the evening, to take measures for defense; but as our work had been delayed by the confusion of the day, we could not find time to attend.

Early this morning it was discovered that the armed steamer *Cononago* and *Tawakonka* had arrived with troops. About seven o'clock this morning the armed boats opened a fire on the party at the Windmill, which soon brought a large body of spectators to the Mill point the nearest American territory.

The point on which the Windmill stands is one of point twenty feet elevation above St. Lawrence. The country back rises gently for about one hundred and fifty rods.

The land about it is highly cultivated and presents a charming landscape, with orchards, shrubbery and substantial stone buildings.

The Wind Mill is a circular, massive stone building affording ample shelter against any shot that the hosts were prepared to throw.

The camouflaging between the Wind Mill and the three armed steamboats continued to be the scene of attraction till nearly eight o'clock, when a line of fire blazed along the summit of the hill in rear for about eighty or a hundred rods, and the crack of the rifle and musket made a continuous roar. The scene was one of most intense excitement and solicitude. The reflection, that men full of high hopes and ardent expectations were falling by handfuls, was calculated to awaken the most painful emotions.

The action on the brow of the hill continued some twenty or thirty minutes, when one party gave way, the other followed, and the combatants passed out of view over the brow of the hill; but the contest raged on as was evinced by the continuous roar of musketry.

Another scene came in view; a party marched down by the river road and opened a wide fire upon a stone building in which the rebel forces were quartered. This battle continued with spirit for some time, when the loyalists retreated and the combatants over the hill became fainter and fewer, till about nine o'clock when all became hushed for the moment. The rebel forces were left in possession of the ground but when two months had passed and nothing had taken place, we began to look around to see what could be done in the way of making our escape. Many were the plans proposed, but at last it was decided that the most dangerous one of escaping by the front window and climbing the fence in the presence of one sentinel and in the view of the other, was the most probable way, and one that would be attended with more likelihood of success; besides the very boldness of the measure would prevent suspicion ever entering the mind of the guard. It was then resolved that we would try and procure some implements to cut one of the bars of the window, and taking advantage of the first dark and stormy night when the sentinels at our doors as well as those on the different other parts which we must unavoidably pass, were by the rain obliged to keep their boxes, we would venture out, get to the walls and try our fortune in getting over them.

From nine o'clock till three, there was not much of excitement in the scene. An irregular fire was kept up on the Wind Mill, and a body of regulars sent to an occasional house at a stone house in which a body of the assaulting party were sheltered.

At three o'clock P. M., a barn a short distance from the Wind Mill was consumed by fire. This was probably done by the rebels, as the barn afforded shelter to the royalists.

WE HAVE REPORTS FROM THE FIELD OF BATTLE THIS EVENING. IT IS STATED THAT SIX HUNDRED REGULAR TROOPS WERE ENGAGED BESIDES THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Major Young, the officer commanding at

Prescott, a brave and excellent officer in the British army, is supposed to have fallen. The report is that the commanding officer fell early in the morning, and that several efforts have been made by the loyalists to recover his body without success.

The rebel forces were in three detachments. One occupying the windmill, another a stone building, and the third were posted on the brow of the hill, and sustained most of the morning's work.

It is reported that the field is covered with dead and wounded soldiers of the government, while so far as was known, but thirteen of the rebels had fallen. The schooner which brought the invading forces down were taken this morning by the offices of the United States for breach of neutrality, though we understand that one of them was a British vessel. So far the Patriot forces have sustained themselves against fearful odds and with signal success; what the result will be, it is impossible to predict.

The afternoon has been quiet so far. Small boats are constantly crossing with men and arms.

We have a most favorable location for observing the movements, as our window affords a full view of Prescott and the river above and below, for two or three

miles. Prescott is unusually quiet this afternoon.—We have hardly seen a moving being in the streets or about it.

6 o'clock, P. M.—Arms and ammunition appear to be abundant. The schooners have placed themselves near the wharf on which the windmill stands. A body of loyalists reported 400, are on the march to Brockville (12 miles above this) to meet them, and if the parties have an appetite for cold fighting, we may expect important events.

From the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, Nov. 17.

LOWER CANADA.

We have the Montreal papers of Wednesday, and the Quebec of Monday. The former confirm the impression we uttered yesterday, that the most hopeless and absurd of all possible attempts at revolution is already disposed of, and state that the public mind is resuming its wonted tranquility.

Sir John Colbourne returned to Montreal on Monday. Ninety one prisoners taken at Napierville, were brought in the same day, and twenty from Lachine.

From the *Montreal Courier* Nov. 12.

On Sunday evening, the whole of the back country above Laprairie presented the awful spectacle of one vast sheet of lurid flame, and it is reported that not a single rebel house has been left standing. God only knows what is to become of the surviving Canadians and their wives and families during the approaching winter, as nothing but starvation from hunger and cold stares them in the face.

THE WAR IN CANADA—ANOTHER BATTLE.

We published yesterday the accounts of an invasion of the Canadian frontier near the town of Prescott, in the upper Province. Yesterday's mail furnishes intelligence from Ogdensburg to the 13th instant, one day later, by which it will be seen that an action took place on that day, and lasted for several hours, between the British forces and Patriots. About 500 patriots and 300 British regulars were engaged. The British were twice repulsed by the Patriots, and finally left the field to wait for reinforcements, for which an express was sent to Kingston.

During the action the British put their dead bodies into a barn, behind which they sheltered themselves, and the Patriots, to dispose them, set fire to it, and it was destroyed with all its contents. Immediately after which the British retreated to Prescott.

The rebels of the Boucherville Mountains, under Van Renaudier, learning from one of the scouts that a company of the 66th Regiment was in pursuit of them, immediately took flight, leaving behind them three pieces of artillery and 300 stand of arms.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From the *Ogdensburg Times & Advertiser*, November 13th.

After six o'clock last evening, things remained very quiet through the night. There were however some report of cannon during the evenings at long intervals.

During the evening the *TELEGRAPH* came in, bringing some U. S. troops with Marshals, &c.—They took possession of the United States.

Our citizens held a meeting during the evening, to take measures for defense; but as our work had been delayed by the confusion of the day, we could not find time to attend.

Early this morning it was discovered that the armed steamship *Cononago* and *Tawakonka* had arrived with troops. About seven o'clock this morning the armed boats opened a fire on the party at the Windmill, which soon brought a large body of spectators to the Mill point the nearest American territory.

The point on which the Windmill stands is one of point twenty feet elevation above St. Lawrence. The country back rises gently for about one hundred and fifty rods.

I more to encourage the men, than from any belief I had in what I said, answered that I supposed some of them were sick, and that he was probably going to the Doctor's quarters, where it seems, he did go. Forward we moved again, but Parker, was stumbling I mentioned before, (for what reason we know not) broke out of line and marched in another direction. The noise he made (and it was not a little) attracted the attention of the sentries placed on each side of us, and by whom we were immediately challenged, but as we made no answer, and as they could but see our forms very distinctly, we passed on quickly, but without any noise until we gained the walls. We placed one of the men at the corner as a sentinel to give us the alarm if necessary, while we made the tour to ascertain if our friend was at his post. We searched—he was not there. We were also alarmed at hearing some one conversing with the man whom we had placed as a sentinel, which, by the remarks we overheard we conjectured it to be officers of the guard. He appeared very anxious to discover who the man was, and still kept advancing upon him, which he as anxiously strove to elude by keeping at a proper distance. We heard the officer say, "Come, come, let there be no more of this foolery. I know that you are one of the officers, but you know it is my duty to see who you are. You have passed the sentinel without answering their challenge, and I am resolved, since you will not give me your name, to find out who you are." He then sprung towards him but our man leaped upon the wall at a part called the King's Bastion—the officer followed—Culver then leaped back again and ran for a little distance, then darted into one of the embrasures of the guns, or a kind of half sally port.

The officer thinking he had passed straight forward, followed on and made towards the officer's barracks, as we thought, to alarm the garrison. We had now nothing else to do but jump from the wall, as the noise made in hauling down the rope would unquestionably direct them to us. It was a dreadful alternative, but we could do nothing else.

Death or Liberty was our motto when we started, and none of us would have submitted to have been taken alive. I took the lead, letting myself over the wall. I hung by my hands for an instant—then let go—Gods what a shock! I thought every bone in my body was broken to pieces. Culver followed me—then Hull. I called on Mr. Dodge to throw the piece of rope he had cut off as we still had fifteen feet to go down. He did so, and followed himself. We lay for a little sprawling about in the hard ditch, all more or less injured. I had dislocated my right ankle, and splintered the lower part of one of the bones of my leg. Culver followed me—then Hull. I called on Mr. Dodge to throw the piece of rope he had cut off as we still had fifteen feet to go down. He did so, and followed himself. We lay for a little sprawling about in the hard ditch, all more or less injured. I had dislocated my right ankle, and splintered the lower part of one of the bones of my leg.

Culver, I believe, dislocated his ankle, or otherwise badly injured his foot. Hull and Dodge hurt, but not so bad as we were. One of the men held only the piece of rope, and I went down the second descent followed by the other two, while the fourth let himself drop and was caught by Mr. Dodge, who by that means, sprained his wrist. We then clambered up the precipice to the glacis, and descended by the turn stile into the street.

As seeing so many persons with bibles in their hands might look suspicious, if we met any of the prying hands of police, we left the two men in the Governor's Garden with the bundles, to remain there quiet until we would go and find out some French person who would direct us to where one of our friends resided, and on no account to stir from where we placed them until one of us returned, or sent some one to bring them to us. We passed on through his streets without meeting any one whom we could venture to ask. One discovered who we were partly by guess, and when I perceived that he did, I made a virtue of necessity, and informed him who I was. He told me he was a magistrate, but as I had been so frank with him, and thinking (I supposed from his looks) that he might not escape scathless in a contest with us, he told us to go our ways, and pledged his word of honour that, as we confided in him, he would give no alarm.

He told me he was a magistrate, but as I had been so frank with him, and thinking (I supposed from his looks) that he might not escape scathless in a contest with us, he told us to go our ways, and pledged his word of honour that, as we confided in him, he would give no alarm.

A young gentleman unaccompanied him pledged himself also. We left him—passed the sentinel at Sir John Culver's door who challenged us. We advanced boldly, and he, mistaking us from our caps and cloaks, to be some of his own officers, carried arms as we passed.

Not relying implicitly on the promises given us by the Canadian tory gentleman, we changed our course, and a few moments' walk brought us to one of the gates of the city, (I believe Hope Gate.) We passed through and got into the Lower Town, where, after a little wandering about, we met with a poor Canadian who, at that hour of the night, was returning from his work, he carried a lantern with him. I accosted him, and entered with him into a shed, where he laid his tools. I had no trouble to prevail on him to take me to our friends. He said he would willingly risk his life in the service of those who risked so much for his poor country.

He took us to the house of a gentleman in St. Roche, who received us with kindness, and went himself along with Mr. D. to bring the boys, but before they got to the gates of the town, the alarm of our escape had been given and all were shut, and no person could get either out or in until daylight—soldiers and police were stationed at the gates, and scouring the streets in all directions. General McDonnell and staff, as well as all the other military officers, were rushing through the streets, and lanes like madmen—spurring their chargers, and as the poor man, who had got inside, said, knocking the fire from the stones of the

streets with the heads of their horses, and swearing said he, just like soldiers.

The next morning the two poor fellows, who were staggering and cold, crept out of their hiding places and crawled into a tavern, where they had not been long before they were discovered and taken, while we were concealed by our friends, and the most active search was made for us, and a reward by the officers of the guard and by Lord Durham, £3,000, was offered for our apprehension; but they might have saved themselves the trouble, for those with whom we were, and many who knew our plan of concealment, although in the poorer and lower walks of life, could not be bought. We suffered of course much by the plans and manner in which we were hidden, for the first week, and so hot was the pursuit, that one might between eight o'clock in the evening and one in the morning, Mr. D.—for we were separated for the first two days—had to change his quarters five times, and when the pursuit was the keenest—police and soldiers taking up every one that was either short or tall—or who wore glasses, or blind—opening the collars of the dead—examining all the old women they met with—we passed through the streets disguised in as simple a manner as possible, and eluded their search. On the Monday morning we escaped we went to the house of a respectable family where we were treated as if belonging to them; nor did we leave them until we were ready to take the road.

We could see the placards on the houses giving a description of our persons and offering the reward, and hear every day the numerous reports that were circulated concerning us, now we were seen at some place, and now we were lying sick at another across the lines, &c. &c. When the excitement had somewhat subsided, and numerous guards which were placed at the different thoroughfares of the city, and the roads leading out of it, were somewhat relaxed from their vigilance, we thought it then time to start; and as we had partially recovered from our lameness, and were fit to undergo the fatigues of the journey, Saturday night the 3d November, we fixed for the occasion. Good horses and a guide were furnished us by kind friends—well armed with swords and pistols, we crossed the river at Point Levy, where we mounted the horses that were at an appointed place awaiting us. We mounted—and I will say four more determined men never before took that road—we travelled by night and slept by day. On Tuesday morning a little after day light we crossed the lines, where our hearts bounded with joy at the sight of the sign post of the eagle and stars advising us that we were now in the State of Maine—that we had gained the haven that had so long by us been so ardently desired.

As we could not keep the direct route all the way, to avoid places where guards were, obliged us to take more circuitous routes, which almost doubled the distance; and though we dashed boldly forward, and were ready to face any force that could be brought against us, yet we were never met by any guard, nor were we challenged by a single individual. We were obliged to pass, notwithstanding, places where we knew guards were placed to intercept us; but onward we pushed, while they, with their accustomed vigilance, were snoring away in their beds. We had intended to pass for a small squad of volunteer cavalry, sent out at Quebec to pursue deserters, or ourselves, if we had been questioned by any casual acquaintance we might pick up on the road. And as either Mr. D. or myself had seen enough of the swagger of the volunteer officers while in Upper Canada, we had an idea that either of us could have personated the character to perfection.

GOELICKE'S
Matchless Sanative!
DANIEL BRADFORD,
akes pleasure in announcing to the attached, that he has at length received a consignment of this invaluable Medicine, which can be had at his Office, No. 28, Main-street, for £2,50 per bottle.

A CARD.
N answer to several inquiries, Mr. RICHARDSON respectfully informs his friends and the citizens generally, that he is making arrangements to give a ball at Sir John Culver's door who challenged us. We advanced boldly, and he, mistaking us from our caps and cloaks, to be some of his own officers, carried arms as we passed.

E. PERKIN'S Tavern.
Corner of Water and Mulberry Streets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David Megowen, and more recently by Wm. Stouts, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED, TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE, HORSES WELL ATTENDED TO;

And being well known himself through the State, he will not make any promise, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

E. PERKINS.
N. B. I would inform the public that I am prepared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS AND THEIR CONTENTS, WHERE I WILL BE HAPPY TO WAIT ON THOSE HAVING WEIGHTING TO DO.

E. PERKINS.
Lexington, Nov. 29, 1838—48t

CORDIALS.—A few cases Morisk and assorted CORDIALS—just received.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,
Lexington, Nov. 29, 1838.—No. 10, Main-st.

PRESERVED GINGER AND CITRON.

A few cases in fine order, and superior quality, just received and for sale.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,
Nov. 29, 1838.—No. 10, Main-st.

Raisins—50 boxes, halves and quarters very superior bunch Raisins, just received and for sale.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,
Nov. 29, 1838.—No. 10, Main-st.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

THE subscribers having associated themselves under the firm of

CAVINS & BRADFORD,

For the purpose of transacting the AUCTION and COMMISSION BUSINESS, in this City, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened in Hunt's Row, nearly opposite the General Opposition Stage Office, where they are prepared to attend to sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, Furniture, &c.

I. T. CAVINS,
JAS. B. BRADFORD.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1838—47t

SALES (real or Personal Estate, attended to in any part of the City or County.

JOHN M. MC CALLA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Fayette Courts—The collection of non-residents' claims promptly attended to. His Office for the present, at his residence on Main-street, at the corner of Ayer's Alley.

Lexington, K. Nov. 29, 1838—48t

PORK WANTED.

I WISH to purchase 40 or 50,000 weight of MERCILENTABLE PORK, delivered at Capt. Amos Blackwell's, within one mile and half of Culpeper, (15 miles from Lexington, near the Winchester road.) The Hogs will be received on foot or slaughtered, as may best suit the person desiring to sell.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, Nov. 29, 1838—48t

TEAS—150 boxes fresh Gunpowder, Imperial and Hyson Teas, received and for sale.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

No. 10, Main-st.

NEW GOODS.

OREAR & BERKLEY,

No. 37, Main-Street.

ARE now receiving and opening an extensive and well selected assortment of

British, French, India and American MERCHANDISE.

Their Goods were selected with great care in the Eastern Markets, and comprise a variety of STAPLES AND FANCY GOODS, viz:

Cloths, Cassimeres and Cossinets; French, British and American Prints; Brown and Bleached Cotton; Flannels and Blankets; Muslin Drapery, in great variety; Large Stock of Ribbons and Bonnets; Fine and Coarse SHOES AND BOOTS for Gentlemen; Scotch, Ingrain and Kidderminster CARPETS; also, Stain and Passage Carpets; QUEENSWAIRE, GLASSWARE and GROCERIES.

Lexington, Nov. 29, 1838—48t

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

KY.

GREEN HILL
Boarding School.

This Institution having been permanently established in a high and healthy situation, 2 miles South of Lexington, will be commenced the ensuing year (1839).

The 5th annual term will commence on the 1st Monday in January. The term will be divided into two Sessions of 5 months each, allowing a recess of 3 weeks at the close of the first session.

The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough and polite education—Mackere and exertion are used to incite Opinions, Feelings, and Manners, founded in Magnanimity, Right Reason and Christian Modesty; it being quite as important to develop and educate the Moral as the intellectual faculties. The Students are required to read and study the Scriptures, a part of each Lord's day, and when the weather is favorable, attend Church in Lexington.

The price per scholar for the ensuing term, will be £150, if paid in advance—if not paid in advance, £175 will invariably be charged, one half of which will be due at the end of each session.

Music on the Piano, Use of the Piano, Drawing, and Painting, &c., Books and Stationery, to extra charges. The charge for Music will be £25, Use of Piano £3, and Drawing and Painting £12 per session. Books and Stationery will be charged at the Lexington retail prices.

No student will be received for a less time than the whole term, unless by special arrangement with the Principal, and any one entering the school as a student, without previous arrangement, will be considered a scholar for the whole term, and must pay accordingly. No deduction will be made for absence of less time, except in cases of long continued illness.

Application may be made at the Store of B. W. & H. B. Todd, Lexington, or at the School, H. A. Todd, Principal.

Lexington, Nov. 29, 1838—47-2m

30,000 DOLLARS:

CLASS NO. 80, FOR 1838.

To be determined by the Drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, ensuing the Lexington Academy and for other purposes, Class No. 7 for 1838.

To be drawn in the city of Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, December 1, 1838.

D. S. GREGORY & CO.—MANAGERS.

GRAND SCHEME:

1 Prize \$30,000	20-30 Prs. \$1,500
1 do 10,000	50 do 500
1 do 8,000	50 do 400
1 do 5,000	50 do 300
1 do 4,000	100 du 200
1 do 3,120	

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

\$20,000—\$10,000—\$5,000.

CLASS NO. 81, FOR 1838.

To be determined by the Drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland, Class No. 19, for 1838.

To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, December 5, 1838.

D. S. GREGORY & CO.—MANAGERS.

SCHEMES:

1 prize of \$20,000	20-25 prs. \$1,000
1 do 10,000	20 do 400
1 do 6,000	20 do 200
1 do 5,000	155 do 150
1 do 2,490	

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

\$20,000—\$10,000—\$5,000.

CLASS NO. 82, FOR 1838.

To be determined by the Drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, for the benefit of the town of Wellsburg, Class No. 7, for 1838.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, Dec. 8, 1838.

D. S. GREGORY & CO.—MANAGERS.

SPLENDID SCHEME

1 Prize \$30,000	1 Prs. \$2,000
1 do 10,000	50 do 1,000
1 do 6,000	20 do 500
1 do 3,149	20 do 300
1 do 3,000	123 do 200
1 do 2,500	123 do 100

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

\$20,000—\$10,000—\$5,000.

CLASS NO. 83, FOR 1838.

To be determined by the Drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland, Class No. 20, for 1838.

To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, December 12, 1838.

Cabinet Ware-room.



THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he continues the

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,
At this old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below V. Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase architect his line, to call on his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838.—361.

N. B.—I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to Funeral calls, either in the city or country.

UPHOLSTERING!

Furniture and Chairs.



In addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description of

UPHOLSTERING

on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpet, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c., MATTRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARSH.
Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837. 48-16

Shell Combs Repaired,



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop from the house of J. Bannell, to the

Corner of Mill and Short streets,
oppoite the Post Office;
Where Ladies have their COMBS repaired in the neatest manner.

J. S. VANPELT.
Lexington, June 25, 1838.—26-16

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main street,
Corner of Main-Cross street,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,

[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOPS]
HAS now in successful operation his new equipped facilities in the application of Steam and Machinery to the Manufacturing of Hats, which he hopes will enable him at any time to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase either at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL;

with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

He particularly invites the attention of those who have heretofore been in the habit of buying Eastward, believing that on an examination of his stock, they will find inducements to purchase here in preference to any other market.

Particular attention paid to making Custom-work.

Mr. Hodzenko in operation a FORMING MACHINE, by which he will be enabled at all times to furnish the Trade with Felts, thus fulfilling the wool or not—as best suits their convenience.

I flatter myself, that having a stock of work on hand superior to any in the state, and my prices more reasonable, that if any person wanting any of the above articles would call at my shop and judge for themselves, it would be to insure my success.

P. DOYLE.

N. B. Having an unusual large stock of Marble on hand, I propose selling 10 per cent, cheaper than any other shop in the West, that works the same materials.

(Old Stone Work repaired and cleaned, if brought to my Shop.)

P. D.
Lexington, October 25, 1838.—11-3m Obs.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTS!

A LARGE and superior assortment, for sale at reduced prices, by

J. CHEW & CO.
No. 52, Marble Front.

Dec. 21, 1837.—51-16.

To the Widows and Heirs of Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary and Late Wars.

I WILL attend to obtaining Bounty Land for the heirs of Officers of the Revolutionary and soldiers of the late War, and pensions for widows of officers and soldiers. All widows who were the wives of officers or soldiers, due prior to the first of January, 1794, are now entitled to the same pension as their husbands would be entitled if they were alive. All officers, soldiers, or other persons who furnished property or had it destroyed for the use of the military during the late war, are entitled to pay for the same. From documents now in my possession, I will, in many cases, be able to establish the claims. No charge will be made in any case, unless successful.

LEWIS C. SUGGETT,

New Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky.

Oct. 3, 1838.—45-31

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HICKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in gold order with very little labor.—Any person wishing information on the subject referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Hickles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.

October 4, 1838.—40-16

JESSAMINE COUNTY, SS.

RAKENED up as a stay, by Rankin Roberts, living in Jessamine county, on the Hickman road leading from Lexington to Nicholasville, and near Providence meeting-house, one BLACK HORSE MULE COLT, one year old, about 13 hands high, both white feet on the left side, blaze face, shod all round; appraised to \$60 by H. B. Franklin and Robert Huston, before me this 5th day of October, 1838.

JNO. G. ALLEN, j.p.

Nov. 8, 1838.—45-31

FAYETTE COUNTY, Set:

TAKEN UP by William Mason, three miles from Lexington, on the Turnpike road to Maysville, Dark Brown Horse, between 12 and 15 years old, about 15 hands high, his right hind foot white, star in his forehead—the cap of his right hind appears sunk, shod all round; appraised to \$15.

Also, a Sorrel Horse, 4 years old last spring, about 13 hands high, both white feet on the left side, blaze face, shod all round; appraised to \$60 by H. B. Franklin and Robert Huston, before me this 5th day of October, 1838.

DAN. BRADFORD, j.p.

Copy-Ait.
J. C. RODES, clk. f.c.c.

A N Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing he will be taken if immediate application be made. A jail between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
Deeds, Warrants, Kiss Verses, &c.

42-31

DR. WARREN'S COUGH MIXTURE.

The unexampled demand

for Dr. Warren's Cough Mixture

warrants the proprietors in recommending its superiority to any article now in use as a remedy in all diseases of the Lungs.

Many respectable physicians (knowing its contents) use it in their daily practice.

The following gentlemen of this city having used it themselves and in their families, with much benefit, highly recommend it, as their certificates will show.

Hon. J. BURNETT,
Rev. DAVID ROOT,
John H. GROSEBECK, Esq.

HENRY B. FUNK,

And many others.

And to the Managers of the Cincinnati Orphan's Asylum we would also refer, as to the great benefit which the Orphans derived from the use of it last winter.

Constantly for sale.

GLASCO & HARRISON,

Northeast corner Main and Fourth-streets.

Or by all the other Druggists in the city.

Lexington, Nov. 8, 1838.—40-16

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

September 25, 1838.—40

GREAT WESTERN U. S. MAIL LINE

FROM THE
MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO LITTLE ROCK,
ARKANSAS.

U. S. MAIL PACKET WM.
HILBERT, B. W. Mar-
tin, master. At Bolivar,
Mississippi, passengers by this line will
take the new and splendid steamboat WM.
Hilbert, B. W. Martin, master, every other
morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rockport, whence by splendid Troy built coaches to Little-Rock. Through in 34 hours.

At Little Rock, passengers by this line take the splendid Troy coaches every morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rockport, whence by the splendid U. S. mail packet to Bolivia. Through in 24 hours.

This line forms the connexion between the great U. S. mail line by steamboats on the Mississippi river, and the numerous U. S. mail lines by coaches, recently established by the Departments, diverging from Little Rock, north, south, and west. It also connects with the Louisville and New Orleans mail lines at Bolivar, a flourishing town on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of White river, the proprietors of which have erected a splendid hotel, where passengers can at all times be accommodated with the choicer luxuries of the Mississippi Valley.

Bolivar, the place which stages and steam-boats meet on the above line, is a beautiful place on the west bank of the White river, the proprietors of which are making great improvements for the accommodation of the public. In short, no pains or expense will be spared to render every thing comfortable and convenient throughout this line. All baggage the owners risk.

A. TOBY & CO.
Bolivia, Augst 9, 1838.—33-5m.

GOOD INTENT
MAIL LINE

FROM LEXINGTON TO
MATSVILLE.

THE ABOVE LINE, will leave Lexington
in future, at 5 o'clock, A. M. for Matville.
PASSENGERS will please apply the evening
previous at the GENERAL OPPOSITION
STAGE OFFICE, opposite the Rail Road Office.

II. MCINTOSH, Agent.
Lex., May 17, 1838.—20-16.

GROCERIES, WINES
AND LIQUORS.

THE undersigned having taken for a term
of years, the Stores formerly occupied by
CARTER & CO., in the corner of Main
and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his
friends and the public generally, that in addition
to his stock on hand—amongst which are some
choice WINES AND LIQUORS,

He is daily expecting additional supplies,
which will make his STOCK as complete and
desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to
keep a constant supply of

Goods in his Line,

Which he will offer for sale at the lowest mar-
ket price, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General

Commission & Forwarding
BUSINESS.

Goods consigned to his care will be disposed
of in conformity to instructions, with as little
delay as practicable. The usual facilities will
be afforded on all goods consigned to him for
sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the
same.

To the former patrons of his house he tenders
his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence
for their interest, to merit and receive a con-
siderable reward.

Any person wishing a carriage of any descrip-
tion, can by giving an order, have the same
forwarded at a moderate charge.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1838.—55-16.

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND
MARINE

Insurance Company

Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in
March last.

CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!

JOHN W. HUNT, President.

W. M. S. WAILLER, T. THOS. DAVIS, M. D.

J. C. JOHNSON, J. ABERNETHY, M. D.

W. M. HUNTER, M. D.

To Dr. S. Seguin.

Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in informing you
of the complete success of our Acoustic Drops
in effecting a cure of the deafness under which
I have labored for the last eight years. The
deafness of the left ear was caused by cold taken after a attack of fever, which
left me in a condition in which you see me
two months since. I have now completely
regained my hearing after using three bottles,
I use with gratitudo, my obedient servant,

JOSEPH WILSON,

London, March 12, 1836.—10, Blackfriars

Wade Park, Somerset, May 7, 1836.

Dr. Seguin's Seguin having imparted to us
the secret of his composition known as the
Acoustic Drops, we take pleasure in pronouncing
it, not only perfectly innocent in its effects,
but highly efficacious as a remedy for deafness

arising from cold.

With great respect,

HAMPTON WADDE,

Manchester, June 16, 1836.

I have used Dr. Seguin's Acoustic Drops in
my practice with great success. I consider it
one of the most successful of any medicine for
the cure of deafness that ever came under my
observation. I know nothing of its manu-
facture.

THE NEW YORK MEDICAL JOURNAL.

TRANSLATED FROM LISBON JOURNAL.

Dr. Josequin Seguin submitted to me his
medicine for the cure of deafness, and pran-
tized that it is a good preparation for the pur-
pose. Dr. Seguin's private character is such
as must entitle him to the greatest respect
and confidence wherever he is known.

LOPEZ FIGANIÈRE,

Pres't Medical Academy.

NOTICES OF CURE.

Mrs. SARAH HARRIS, of Lexington, affec-
ted with deafness, and to have been caused by
the discharge of a gun near her ear, was per-
manently cured by the use of one bottle.

GEORGE HESTER, of Paddington, was eas-
ily subject to discharge from one ear, which
he soon got rid of by the use of one bottle.

RICHARD THOMPSON, of St. Martin's Lane,
became gradually so deaf as to be unable to
hear in full orchestra in their loudest perfor-
mances. He was relieved by one bottle so as
to be able to hear distinctly, and was perman-
ently cured by three bottles.

JAMES HENRY WILLIAMS, of Richmond,
became deaf after a severe attack of induration
in the head, and was cured by the use of two
bottles.

Mrs. LOUISA VINCENTS, of Turnham Green,
was suddenly attacked with deafness, and
cured by one bottle.